L3: Entry 15 of 19 File: USPT Dec 14, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5270358 A
TITLE: Composite of a disperesed gel in an adhesive matrix

Detailed Description Text (26):
Other monomers useful to prepare a synthetic hydrocolloid include hydroxyalkyl acrylates and methacrylates, (such as 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl methacrylate), acrylic acid, methacrylic acid and a tertiary amino-methacrylimide, (e.g. trimethylamino-methacrylimide), crotonic acid, and pyridine.

Detailed Description Text (44):
Varieties of non-volatile swelling agents within the scope of invention, which are incompatible with the pressure sensitive adhesives contemplated herein, include room temperature liquid polyols, (including polyhydric alcohols), such as glycerol, propylene glycol, poly(ethylene) glycol (having a molecular weight in the range of about 200 to about 600) and polypropylene glycol (having a molecular weight in the range of about 350 to about 1,000); room temperature solid polyols (including polyhydric alcohols), (such as sorbitol, erythritol, threitol, ribotol, arabinitol, xylitol, allitol, talitol, mannitol, glucitol, glactitol, iditol, pentaerythritol, heptitol, octitol, nonitol, decitol, and dodecitol), blended with a room temperature liquid polyol; monoanhydroalditols (such as styracitol, polyalitol, D-Fructose, 1,4 anhydro D-mannitol and 1,4 anhydro-D-glucitol) blended with a room temperature liquid polyol; monosaccharides (such as pentoses, hexoses, and heptoses) blended with a room temperature liquid polyol; and ether alcohols, such as poly(ethylene) glycol ether (having a molecular weight in the range of 600 to 20,000) and polypropylene glycol ether (having a molecular weight in the range of 1,000 to 5,000) blended with a room temperature liquid polyol.

L3: Entry 14 of 19 File: USPT Nov 29, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5369155 A
TITLE: Composite of a dispersed gel in an adhesive matrix and method for preparing same

Detailed Description Text (26):
Other monomers useful to prepare a synthetic hydrocolloid include hydroxyalkyl acrylates and methacrylates, (such as 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl acrylate, 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, 2,3-dihydroxypropyl methacrylate), acrylic acid, methacrylic acid and a tertiary amino-methacrylimide, (e.g. trimethylamino-methacrylimide), crotonic acid, and pyridine.

Detailed Description Text (44):
Varieties of non-volatile swelling agents within the scope of invention, which are incompatible with the pressure sensitive adhesives contemplated herein, include room temperature liquid polyols, (including polyhydric alcohols), such as glycerol, propylene glycol, poly(ethylene) glycol (having a molecular weight in the range of about 200 to about 600) and polypropylene glycol (having a molecular weight in the range of about 350 to about 1,000); room temperature solid polyols (including polyhydric alcohols), (such as sorbitol, erythritol, threitol, ribotol, arabinitol, xylitol, allitol, talitol, mannitol, glucitol, glactitol, iditol, pentaerythritol, heptitol, octitol, nonitol, decitol, and dodecitol), blended with a room temperature liquid polyol; monoanhydroalditols (such as styracitol, polyalitol, D-Fructose, 1,4 anhydro D-mannitol and 1,4 anhydro-D-glucitol) blended with a room temperature liquid polyol; monosaccharides (such as pentoses, hexoses, and heptoses) blended with a room temperature liquid polyol; and ether alcohols, such as poly(ethylene) glycol ether (having a molecular weight in the range of 600 to 20,000) and polypropylene glycol ether (having a molecular weight in the range of 1,000 to 5,000) blended with a room temperature liquid polyol.

First Hit Fwd Refs Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#
End of Result Set

Generate Collection Print

L6: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Jun 16, 1981

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4273667 A
TITLE: Thermal energy storage material comprising hydrated compound and water-swollen cross-linked polymer

Detailed Description Text (37):
350 g of calcium chloride, 5 g of barium carbonate and 30 g of a linear polymer of molecular weight about 100,000 (prepared by polymerisation of hydroxyethyl methacrylate in an aqueous medium using ammonium persulphate as polymerisation initiator) were thoroughly mixed while adding 70 ml. of ethanol.

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

L3: Entry 10 of 19 File: USPT Oct 3, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6126772 A
TITLE: Method for resist removal, and adhesive or adhesive sheet for use in the same

Brief Summary Text (37):
Usable examples of the monomer having a carboxyl group include maleic acid and itaconic acid, besides acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, which can be used also as the main monomer. Usable examples of the monomer having one or more hydroxyl groups include hydroxyethyl acrylate and hydroxypropyl acrylate. In the case of optionally using these monomers, the use amount thereof is usually preferably 20% by weight or smaller based on all monomers. Usable examples of other modifying monomers include vinyl acetate, vinyl propionate, styrene, acrylonitrile, acrylamide, and glycidyl methacrylate. In the case of using these modifying monomers, the use amount thereof is usually preferably 50% by weight or smaller based on the total amount of the monomers including the main monomer.

Detailed Description Text (71):
As a substrate was used film A which was made of poly(ethylene terephthalate) synthesized using a germanium-based polymerization catalyst and had a thickness of 50 .mu.m. Acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesive solution a composed of 100 parts of acrylic polymer A, 70 parts of polyethylene glycol acrylate (molecular weight, 308), 3 parts of a polyisocyanate compound, and 3 parts of .alpha.-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone was applied on film A to provide a dry thickness of 30 .mu.m. The coating was dried to produce a pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet for resist removal.

Detailed Description Text (73):
A pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet for resist removal was produced in the same manner as in Example 3-1, except that acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesive solution b composed of 100 parts of acrylic polymer B, 50 parts of polyethylene glycol acrylate (molecular weight, 708), 3 parts of a polyisocyanate compound, and 3 parts of .alpha.-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone was used in place of acrylic pressure-sensitive adhesive solution a.